The following exposition is sopied from the Banner of the Constitution, an abif conducted paper, under the management of Mr. Hisguet. It is only necessary tor every one to examine the list with care, to see the amount which he is stared for the support of governm nt, the payment of the national debt, &c nal which the opposition to the present administration are not only seeking to continue, but materially to increase—for the purport of making roads and calculated in the distant parts of the country.

The people of the United States pay the following taxes on the articles hereinsfler named. If they purchase the foreign article, the tax goes into the coffers of the Government, which it will not want at ter the public debt is paid off at the end of the year 1833. If they buy the domestic article, the tax goes into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and either increases his profits, or saves him from loss. To make the matter intelligible to people who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms ad calarem or par centum, but shall use instead thereof, this expression, on every dollar of the first coat, by which we mean the cost of the article as accretained at our custom-houses. No article will be inserted, that it staxed below thirty-cents on every dollar, or the list would be too long.

Axes, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, \$5 on every sword that cost \$10, which tails very heavily muon a country where every other nubble man is a general, colonel, major, captain, heutenant, or corner.

Allargis for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Altare for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Altare for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

the first cost.
Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every one-that
costs ten cents.
Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of

the first cost. Bom'sazines, 53 1-3 cents on every dollar of th

Bombazines, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bonets wire, 30 cents do.

Bonets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw, 50 cents on every dollar. (II, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor people' for the wifes and doughters of tamers, mechanics, and other working men who causor afford any but the chespest kind, the American System fevours them by charging an increased tax.—Fit cents is charged on each one, even though the integen cost should be but fifty cents, which would be doubling the price.)

Boots, leather, 150 cents per pair.

Bosteen, do, -50 cents per pair.

Braces of leather, So cents on every dollar of the

Bridles. 30 cents on every dollar of the

Cost.

Brillebits, 35 cents on do.

Brushes, 30 cents on do.

Buttons, of worsted or wood, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Carlinos wate, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost, or \$3 on every table or cradie that costs \$10.

Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Wilton, 70 cents are some yard.

per square yard.

o Ingrain, Kid-lerminster, or Venctian, 40 do.

o all other kinds, made of wool, flax, hemp,
cotton, or rags, or parts of either, 32 cents per

square Nard.

of oil cloth, printed or painted, 50 cents do Do bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Carriges of all descriptions, and parts thereof,
\$10 on every \$100 of the cost.

Carriage springs for do. 30 a nts on every dollar of the cost.

I ce for trimming, 35 cents on do.

Do 1 ce for trimming, 5 tens of the Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds.
Castoroil, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the cost.
Chairs, fancy and others, 30 cents on do.
Chiselsockers, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than

its first cost.
Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.
Chicolate, 4 cents a pound.
Cip'tering slates for schools, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost.

ry dollar of the cost.
Clothing, ready made, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth cost in London costs from \$2.60 to \$16.80, there it costs from 25 to \$46.
Coffee, 5 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1831, to 1 cent.
Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1831, to 1 cent.
Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to 2 cents.
Copperas, near two cents per pound, (\$2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its cost abroad.

cost abroad.

tton goods, whether plain or coloured, such
is cambrics, gingham, checks, leno, book
mislin, stripes, chinzes, callicoes, jaconet,
prints sheetings, shirtings, &c. as follows:
they are low priced, such as suit poor people,
and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square yard
he lat is 87 cents to 175 cents on every dol
lar of the cost.

e cost.

Maryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 26, 1880.

SOMETHING LIKE JUSTICE.

Mr. Andrew Smylic of Baltimore, administrator of the late Mr. James Quinn, who in his lifetime was a merchant of that city, lately received a letter from the Rev. J. F. O'Neill of the Catholic Church, and now in to be distributed amongst the creditors, of the deceased, who died insolvent, some years since. The Priest says, "I received the above amount through the confessional, on the principle of restitution. The debt originally contracted, was not much above half the preent sum, but the legal interest arising thereon, with which the individual is bound to make restitution, became justly charged, has increased the debt to the present amount."

"What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do; This teach me more than hell to shun That more than heaven pursue."

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.

Miss Emma E. Keckerley, aged about 13 rears, was killed by lightning on the 29th Iltimo, at Charleston S.C. On the 8th inst. Sharon Meeting house, at Hallowell, Maine, was struck and very materially damaged, and in Pennsylvania two barns were lately set on fire and totally consumed by it.

A writer in one of the Pailadelphia papers as been stung into a notice of the Mosquetoes in that city, in which, he says, they have made their appearance this year "in numbers far exceeding any former season."

From the 7th to the 14th inst. there were were 112 deaths in Philadelphia and its Liberties-77 of the number children. -030-

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The following is an extract of a letter from gentleman of the first respectability in Frederick county. His means of obtaining correct information are as extensive as those of any man in that county. The letter was addressed to a gentleman of this city.

Frederick county, Aug. 19 1830. "On the the score of politics I give you my nonour I have not the least doubt of the success of the Jackson ticket in this county-The Jackson men all begin to feel warm and will pull together. I receive weekly intelligence from all parts of the county, which I assure you is very flattering. I have seen a number of letters published in the different opposition papers purporting to be from persons in Frederick county, containing the most unqualified lies that ever were told."

-020-A Boston paper remarks upon the Kentucky election:

As the Pennsylvania coloured gentleman said of Forrest's defunct horse, Mr. Clay's 'eyes is sot'-if he cannot get his own state.' -656-

COMMUNICATED.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, is again a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the state legislature. He announced himself at the the most untiring activity. Their adversaries tended to all, who are friends of the union they are of a middling quality, fit for people they are of a middling circumstances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yant, the tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But fifthey are high priced, such as only the rich first are high priced, such as only the rich ford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar ford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar ford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar ford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar ford to wear, and cost from 12 cents of the cost of this county from his county from his known to the voters of this county from his as at all certain. It is true, they are a more Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers, &c. \$3 upon every \$10 of the cost, besides 3 cen's said of him that would introduce them to a when Mr. Adams was made President, have per pound weight.

Cutting knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dol. closer ac quaintance with him. He has for sometimes so managed matters as to circum-Cutting knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the const.

This is merely the A. B. C. of the business. We shall go on with the list, and after it is completed, we should like some calculator, who has a family of ten persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the taxes he actually pays under the present rates upon the articles enumerated by us. It is in this manner the people can have their eyes opened, and be enabled to see that they are not much better off than the English.

The Tariff question is a very simple one, when divested of sill extraneous trappings, and there is securely a min who cannot understand it, if it be presented to him in its naked and essential character. Let us take a farmer, or a mechanic, or large other working man, who has not had more than three quarters schooling in his life, and sak him these questions what would be in his answer.

The sure of the constitutions of the duality of the present rates upon the several years represented them in the House of Delegates, where his conduct and votes of the stand to recommend him worthy of the state fore, should be lost by neglect, or by being over sanguine of success; and every man should bear in mind, that "he who thinks him more strongly to the confidence of his constitutions, and his principles which are republican, it is needless here to speak. We may add to needless here to speak to the constitutions of Louisiana, or the hardy Hunters of Kentuckers of Louisiana, or the hardy Hunters of Kentuckers of Louisiana, or the hardy Hunters of Sceneral to you as they are to them?

The surely are to success and every man should be are in mind, that "he who thinks him more strongly to the confidence of his constitutions of southers and the same of the state of the state of t several years represented them in the House vent and defeat the majority. Nothing therewhat would be in his answer
Is it better fer you to give fifteen cents a pound for coffee, than ten!

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for sults it better for you to give ten cents a pound for sul porter of the administration of Jackson-one

Is it better for you to give sen cents a pound for sugar, than seven?

Is it better for you to give \$37 aton for iron, than \$50?

Is it better for you to give \$37 aton for iron, than \$50?

Would lit be right to make you pay two dollars a pound for tea, in order to encourage Henry Pratt to raise teain his beautiful hot house on the Schuylkill?

Would it be right to compel you to pay double price for your Sunlay hat made of foreign fura, inor der to presteet the hunters of the raccoons and beavers in Georgia, in their domestic industry.

Now, you an angalive answer to all of these ques thinks, by ninety nine men out of a hundred, one might subset critarily calculate. But only mistify the same substitute for the substitute of the substitute of

CONMUNICATED.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISIANA. The result of the elections in Kentucky and Louisiana, may be considered as sufficiently conclusive of the determination of these two states not only to uphold Jackson's administration, but to support him for a second Presidential term. Mr. Clay's defeat and prostration in Kentucky have left the opposition a HEADLESS TRUNK—they have not even a name under which to rally. His pretensions to the Presidency are for ever de-Charleston, S. C. enclosing \$536. 16 cents, stroyed; and unless some two or three of the New-England states, should, in their hatred of every thing Democratic, provide a candidate, our present Chief Magistrate will be reelected without opposition. It is fully and madness in any set of men to carry on a war against an administration placed in power by a majority of an hundred thousand freemen. Our present rulers it may be said, emphatically, were created by the people; and the noise and clamour ambitious demagogues and their retainers may raise against an administration thus brought into existence, will always have a direct tendency to make the veomanry of the land draw the closer around it. These will form a hedge about it not to be broken. This has been fairly and fully evinced by the issue of the elections mentioned. Kentucky, the home, the hope of Mr. Clay, has been one of the first to manifest her dislike of his course toward the people's fuvourites, and has resolutely put an end to his sindictive and unnecessary opposition to them. This she has effectually accomplished; and he with whose praise the remotest hamlets of the western forests once resounded, is left to brood in chagrin and mortification over his ruined prospects. So be it ever, with every man who contemns the will of a republican people, after it has been constitutionally expressed. A more instructive lesson to the political aspirant, than that which is to be partments, is undiminished. read in the conduct of Kentucky regarding-Mr. Clay, is no where to be found. While ins objects and aims were purely patriotic and disinterested, she was always ready to promote them and aid him; when they became selfish, she scornfully turned her back on him.

The glorious example of Kentucky and Louisiana, ought to have, and no doubt will have a powerful and salutary influence or public feeling and opinion in every state in the union. It may not altogether silence the discontents, but it will reduce their numbers, measurably disorganize the system of opposi tion which they planned, and partially paralize their exertions. Whilst these will be the consequences on the one hand, on the other it will cheer the friends of administration, increase their numerical force, and invigorate and strengthen their efforts to sustain and succour it.

Here, in Maryland, it was long since ascer tained beyond contradiction, that the antiadministration men in the several counties were thoroughly organized, and determined to bring out their whole strength at the next fall's elections. With this knowledge on our part, notwithstanding the success of the Jackson party elsewhere, it will be absolutely necessary for it in this state to observe the strictest vigilance, the closest unanimity, and are cunning, wily and indefatigable; and is will be only by promptly detecting and boldly exposing and counteracting their arrangements and movements, that victory can be reckoned

an administration, whose members fearlessly

most as complete a victory, so that obtained by old Hickery on the 8th January 1815, at by old Hickery on the 8th January 1815, at by old Hickery on the 8th January 1815, at by cold Hickery on the 8th January 1815, at by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It or der, however, to expose such tricks, which was a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated the party in the Louisiana to elicit their joy. Possibly the Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated the party. It was looked spon and treated to be when tief, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated the party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated the party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated to be a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated to be the party. It was looked spon and treated as a Liu, by the whole Jackson party. It was looked spon and treated the party. It was looked spon and treate it please their opponents or not, will huzza for Louisiana—the theatre of Jackson's glory. the has twice shewn her devoted attachment to her deliverer, and when the third opportunity presents itself will give a further proof of it. Now if there be a single Adams or Clay man in the country who will argue that it is unfair in us to participate in the pleasure they have expressed concerning the Louisiana elections, by way of shewing evidence of our good feeling toward them, and our disposition to be sociable and friendly with them, hey are hereby, every man of them, respect fully invited, to join us in a hearty, cordial, oud huzza for the next state that declares for the administration. Since they are so fond of huzzaing for administration victories, suppose, that by way of keeping themselves in practice, they give us a cheer or two for ractice, they give us a cheer or two for Vew-Hampshire and Rhode-Island; two states that have declared for the administration

since the election of Jackson. MANY JACKSON MEN.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Free School, Anne-Arundel county, Aug. 21, 1830.
At a meeting of a number of the voters of
the different districts of Anne-Arundel counv, held at the Free School, Mr. THOMAS URLONG was called to the chair, RICHARD W. Higgins appointed Secretary, and Thoing was addressed by HORATIO RIDOUT and JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq'rs. On motion, the following resolutions were

Resolved. That we highly approve of the ourse of the administration of the general go vernment; it has fully equalled our most san guine expectations; our confidence in the a-bility, integrity, patriotism and wisdom of the man of our choice, and the heads of the de

Resolved, 2. That we highly approve of the course of the president in affixing his veto to the Maysville road bill, and others of like character. He has the warm and sincere thanks of all his friends, who are here assembled, for his devotion to the constitution, and his anxious exertions to arrest the appropriations for local anti-national objects, the tendency of which is to benefit a few at the expense of the

many. Resolved, S. That although we view with regret the immense frauds upon the public treasury, by the officers and agents of the go-vernment, which are so disgraceful to the perpetrators, and lessen our moral influence in the eyes of foreign nations, yet we cheerfully award our gratitude to the man who has had the penetration to discover, and the moral courage and energy to expose, the panders and defaulters, to the scrutinizing eye of the public.

Resolved, 4. That we heartily concur with our political brethren in every section of the republicin nominating Andrew Jackson for re-

Resolved, 5. That our confidence in the patri otism, wisdom and integrity of John C. Cal-houn, Vice President of the United States, remains unchanged. We tender him the ho mage of our respects, for his straight forward course, his manly firmness, and his devotion to the true principles of the constitution.

Resolved, 6. That we consider it the impe

rative duty of all true republicans, who are friendly to the present administration, who are in favour of a limited constitution, who wish to see the exposure of fraud and peculation, who desire even handed justice to be exand the constitution, and who love liberty, to arouse from the apathy and lethargy in which they have fallen; we invite them to unite with us in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all

Resolved. 7. That we highly approve of the course pursued by our late delegate JOHN S. SELLMAN; we therefore unanimously reommend him as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next Legislature

of Maryland.

Resolved, 8. That a copy of the address of JOHN 8. SELLMAN be requested for publication.

Resolved, 9. That these proceedings be sign

ed by the Chairman, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and all other papers friendly to the

present administration.
THOMAS FURLONG, Ch'm.
RR. W. Higgins, Sec'y.
Thos. R. Cross, Ass't. Sec'y.

For the Maryland Gazette. FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

MR. Editon.—The anti-administration par-ty are at their old tricks. They nearly brag-ged the Jackson men out of countenance pre-viously to the presidential election, and are

marks of the editors of the Kentucky saper, opposed to the representation of the editors of the Journal, at once stamp the statement of the latter with falsehood. The Clay editor, of Kentucky it will be seen, do not prefend to claim a victory since a majority of the coasties have been heard from The Jackson editors there the claim a victory since the statement of the statement tors there, do claim a victorys

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

KENTUCKY BLECTION.

Our mail papers y esterilay, confirm the opinion which we expressed on Saturday, that the Commentator exteral published by the Clay papers of this city on Friday and Saturday, is mere political express designed for temporary effect. Next to having increased their own strength it was most important to ablow that had not diminished, and failing in that to produce an impression abroad to that effect, which might answer the purpose of encouraging the sinking cause is other quarters. We doubt not that the Frankford Extra, will be used in this way, with all diligence, suff the fall declinas are ere. If the Eastern politician can be thus guilted into clinging to the fortunes of a fallen politician, they have less shrewdness than we give then credit for.

Returns upon which we place reliance, copied be low, give the result of 93 members out of the 180 of which the Legislasure consists, and of the political complexion of the entire Senate of 38 members, exclusive of the Licutenant Governor, who is for Jackson; and our friends will be gladto perceive that there is a majority of SIX in the House, and FOUR in the Senate for a Jackson Senator, and that the gain for the aliministration over the Clay vote of hat year, is in joint ballot THILLTY-TWO. This is the "unpural killed excitement" in Kentucky.

It will be further perceived by examining the Chyreturns which have been published as widely, that they make up much of their majority by examing to oue the will of their Constituents. If every main in the Senate should violate his pledge, in complance with this limit, the Jackson party has still a courd there by the casting vote of the Governor.

The variation of a few votes in the House, will not alrest the fact, that the Republican party in Kenturcky, has in an unbroken planas, manfully sustained the President in a not provide the will be a substance and the provide the substance of the majority by examining the carrier the fact, that the Republican party in Kenturcky, has in an unbroken planas, manfully

er the fact, that the Republican party in Kentucky, has n an unbroken phalanz, manfully sustained the President, especially on the Vero question. [Ball. Rep.

dent, especially on the Vero question. [15th Apr. [15th lency in opposition to Gen. Jackson. Last year his friends in the Legislature had a majority of TWEN17

dency in opposition to Gen. Jackson. Last year his friends in the Legislature hard a majority of TWENIY in joint ballot.— That majority was sombilated at the recent elections, and the Clay party, on all questions affecting the present administration of the general government, will be found in a minority, in both House, at the approaching session.—These facts speak to those deviation of Mr. Clay, as a means of obtaining defice or advancing their own interests.

It is now time for the opposition to begin to advalate the ralse and the popularity of their leader. It is manifest that he cannor, as a candidate for the Presidency, expect the votes of his own State—and all will concelle that he must be stronger in Kentucky than in any other state in the Union. How, then, can he expect to be elected! On what can the hopes of his friends rest!

The recent movements of the Clay editors prove that they freely that their party has been signally defeated. The Focus of the 10th inst. says:

'Changes have taken place, unexpected we believe to both parties, in different counties. It is out of our power to sey which party will have a majority of Clay mea elected, the Focus would have been one of the foremost papers, in conveying the glad things of the widow to

Had there been a majority of the foremost pathe Focus would have been one of the foremost papers, in conveying the glad tidings of the victory to
other States—but callous as its Editor is, he has not
ventured to claim a victory. On the other hand, he
is manifestly astonished at the result—refers to, unexpected changes, and is in doubt—unable to say which
party has a majority.

The Kentucky Reporter, Mr. Clay's immediate orthe tentucky Reporter of the control remarks:

the Kentucky Reporter. Mr. Clay's immediate organ, speaking of the contest remarks:

'It has been many years since national politics had so little influence on our State elections. In some counties a mere preference for men was the sole consideration. In others a great number of candidates pressed themselves forward, without regard to the interests of their party. No party interest could be excited in favour of those who cared so little for the party and so much for themselves. Of course they were generally defeated. The practice of self-noninations ought to be reformed altogether—It is an irrepublican,' - "We cannot hope, under so many disadvantigeous circumstances, that our strength has remained undiminished in the Legislature.?

This is a plain aumission that there has been a falling off from the strength of the Clay party in the Legislature. More could not be expected from such a quarter, at this early period. The diminution of his strength of the party, is attributed to self-noninations—prompted by the smbition and selfusiness of the Clay leaders in the several counties—who cared but little for the party and much for themselves.

The Commentator, by way of covering the defeat of the perty, insists that they only had a majority of 13 lest accessor, when the research and more claimed a Clay many cared to the party, insists that they only had a majority of 13 lest accessor, when the research cannot a clay many cared to the party, insists that they only had a majority of 13 lest accessor, when the research paper claimed a Clay many cared to the clay many cared but the cared to the clay many cared to the clay many cared to the clay many cared to th

the perty, imists that they only had a majority of lat accession, when the same paper claimed a Clay majority of intentify-tion.

These facts require no commentary. They shew that the Clay Editors feel envinced that their leader that the Clay Editors feel envinced that their leader that the clay Editors feel envinced that their leader that her are end-avouring to keep up appearances, by attributing their discomfiture to causes which really had little up no influences on the election. The truth is, local feelings and interests have operated much more extensively to the injury of the Jackson party, that to that of their opponents—but in spike of such obsacles they have trumphed, it is now for the policiens of other States to decide whether they will adhere to the furtures of a man, who has been again defeated in his own State. (From the same)
NEXT LEGISLATURE,

man of talent and promise, and an ardent support of porter of the administration of Jackson—one of the purest patriots that has advened our country, since the cypress of Mount Vermon of threw its shadow over the manusleum of Washington.

Voters of Anne-Aronded:—Have you any special or particular interest at stake, that you should unite with the discontents in opposition, lay aside every pressing the national administration? Examine its measures, and if they have been such as to merit your approbation, lay aside every pressing the national administration provided with the discontents in opposition, and are in the methods and interest at stake, that you should unite with the discontents in opposition, lay aside every pressing the national administration party were ranged.

PREMATURE EXULTATION.

The anti-administration party were ranged and been of the people had been on the Cley side, the testing and the provision of the senate, at the custing of the senate, at the result of the elections in those states, as though they had not gone against them. Though they have the will of their consilteration and elections. Instead of that state having judice which may have taken hold on your minds, and give your suffrages for delegates to the assembly to the your cardinary as sent to her house of representatives more than a consistent and they have been such as to the assembly to the your cardinary of the first of the senate, at their cold tricks. They nearly brage strates the cold tricks. They nearly brage with adverse to the county of the first of the

we have not as yet, been able to ascertain the the peeder wength of partief in the peeder wength of partief in the peeder wength of partief in the peeder of to Mr. Chy:

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De by—sprigg.

fairrile—taithrice.

lefferson—Churchill.

Ilob's. Franklin-Urittenden.

Hemy-MadraRhoneClark—AllenSiepart.
Wifren-Morehrad.
Shanksi.
Simiher. Madison Smith. Shanks.
Gallatin—Strother.
Grant—ValandinghamWashington—Spalding.
Nockcastle—Colyer.
Lincoln—Hunton.
Casey—Itay.
Montgomery—Thomas.
Haves. therisen Pattering.

Hercer-Trending Green-Hornett. Hayes. Logan-Morehead. Barren-Harriy, Preston, Monroe-Birlow, Bourbon-Hickman. Williams.

Washington-Girton † Gass. Path Chiles .
Floming-Hobbs.
Cassidy. Marshall Ollham-Crutch nitchfiekL yell-Mise. Harden—Helm.
Breckenridge—Calhoon.
Garrard—Yantis.
Harris.
Boone—Gaines. Campbell—Phelps.
Olio Dyer
Nicolas—Russell.
A'k n—Dawson.
Spencer—Healy.
Fenlleton—Hall.
Lais—Honderson. Russell-Pierce.

Whitley and Laurel - J. Jackson. Bealt. unit - Grigsby -lin-Robert Amlerson and Est -Copeland Union-Dixon. Butler and Singson-Williams. n-Clay man Pike-May. Muhlenburg-McNary. Christian-Patton. reld-New mberland-Baker. Pulaski-Smith. Wayne-Williams. Hopkins-Sisk.

Trigg-Norvell.
Greenup-Ward.
Caldwell-Haynes. For Jackson 49 The Argus designates Mr. Girton and Grandy, of Wasington, as Jackson men. Whether this he true or reviewes is immercial, as they stand pledged to vote with the Jackson party on party questions.

These marked thus are said to be pledged to vote with the said of the pledged to vote and the said of the pledged to vote t

For Clay 43

in elections, &c with the Jackson party—and Mr. s. Iling, of Washington, among the number. His ume should, if this be true, be stricken from the

Chr hit.

Livingston, Lawrence an I Morgan, Hickman and Graes, and Colloway—remain to be heard from, and elected four Jackson members hast year. Hracken, Chrand Perry, Knorsand Harlan, have also to be hearlfron, and elected three Clay men last year. In Diviess there is a tie between Roberts and Stouts the rice is to be rim over again, and we feel confident of the success of Roberts, the republican can lidite. If we have succeeded in obtaining the four members from Livingston, Lawrence and Mergan Hickman and Garres, and should elect our candidate in Daviess, the Jackson party, including four members pledged, will have fifty-four members in the House. If the Clay party have elected the three members, from Bracken, Clay and Perry, Knox and Harlan, that party will liave to members in the House. Leaving the four pledged members out of the question, each party may have 46 members—but, with the sid of the gentlemen pledged, we cannot fail to elect a required season; while sur ascen lency in the Senate, will insure to us ample control over the new party than one to the forest the control over the new transcentification. er het. Livingston, Lawrence an I Morgan, Hickman and

not be cannot tail to elect a republican Behavior; while purascen lency in the Senate, will insure to us ample control over the nominations of the Governor. LOUISIANA ELECTION.

LOUISIANA BLEOTION.

Reterns from this State, published in the Felegraph extracted from the Attakapas Gazette, show that the opposition were rather premature in claiming a victory there. If the Jackson strength had not been divided in the second district, the representation in Congress would have been the same, as in this Congress, two tati-Jackson - one Jackson. In the second district the vote was for Thomas (Clay) 1040, for Hipley (Jackson) 910, Saunders, (Jackson) 515—Total 1423—or a Jackson unajority of er Thomas [who was elected] of 335 votes.

cojoi 335 votes.

As far as the political complexion of the Legislature was acceptained, it stood. For Jackson Eisert Strators and TRIATT Representatives—Total TRIATT STRATE POTTE opposition Erost Senators and FOUR-TESS Representatives—Total TWANTT TWO.

The following is the summary of the Gazette:

OPPresentative of parties in the Legislature, of OPresent state of parties in the Legislature of

ADAMS. JACKSON. Repo Counties. Orleans Frichna Point Coupee 8 30

remains to be The county of Lafourche which lac county of Lafourche which remains to be heard from, sends one Senator and six Representatives. We think it probable that two or three of the Representatives are in favour of administration. So far as heard from parties stand in the Legislature SB far Jackson—22 for the opposition.

JACKSON MEETING,

At Happer's Town. Workington county. Mil.

At Hager's Town, Washington county, Md.
The friends of the present Administration of the
State and General Government, assembled in pursuance of public notice, at the Town Hall in Hager's
Town, on Saturday, the 7th of Angust, 1830, and adjourned from thence to the Court House.

Peter Humrickhouse and Limics Leggett were appointed Fresidents, and Dr. L. G. Hayes and George
Krahaffer, Secretaries.

Peter Hamrickhouse and James Legger pointed Presidents, and Dr. L. G. Hayes and George pointed Presidents, and Dr. L. G. Hayes and George Presidents, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Kennedy and Benjamin F. Fore, Engra- and the following prescribe and resolutions were adopted unanimously. The trusties of Andrew Jacksin, in the Entre of Hayland, theiring commenced a violent opposition to its Administration, in becomes the day of those who was his friends, and who sided in his sections, to suriais and support him. He has, in our opinion, pursued a patriotal observable has heaven himself devoted of the best internistral the people, and regardless of polarity, he has recommended such measures, and polarity, he has recommended such measures, and has done such sate, as were in his opinion, best calculated to promote the general walfare of the union as wheet much more done to m, in 2 political point of view, than my other. The Union, is as he has limest emphasionity declared, wheat he preserved.

Res in the thank Public Res factur Maryl have to in ear from to for attempted in Maryl for attempted in Maryl mand recognition and recognition an

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port to import session and to Resident serve fellow Resident serve fellow Resident serve serve serve fellow Resident serve serve serve fellow Resident serve serve